

**Three new species of the genus *Auletobius*
(Coleoptera: Rhynchitidae) from China and Vietnam**

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Abstract. Three new species of the genus *Auletobius* Desbrochers des Loges, 1869 from Oriental region are described and illustrated. *Auletobius qinlingensis* sp. nov. from Shaanxi is related to *A. emeishanicus* Legalov, 2007, *A. jizushanensis* sp. nov. from Yunnan is similar to *A. ruber* Legalov, 2007 and *A. dundai* sp. nov. from Vietnam is like to *A. subbasaloides* Legalov, 2007.

INTRODUCTION

The genus *Auletobius* Desbrochers des Loges, 1869 is one of the most ancient genera of the supertribe Rhynchititae. It includes 122 described species from 8 subgenera distributed in the North America, Africa, Madagascar, Eurasia, Taiwan, Kuril, Japanese, Soenda Is., New Guinea, Australia, Tasmania and New Caledonia.

In materials given by R. Dunda, there were three new species which are described in here. The work presented here continues the author's study of tribe Auletini [Legalov, 2001, 2003, 2006, 2007, 2009a, 2009b].

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Types are stored in the following collections and museums:

NMPC National Museum, Prague (Czech Republic);

RDP Radek Dunda, collection, Prague (Czech Republic);

SZMN Siberian Zoological Museum, Institute of Animal Systematics and Ecology (Russia: Novosibirsk).



TAXONOMY

Genus *Auletobius* Desbrochers des Loges, 1869

Subgenus *Auletobius* s. str.

Auletobius (Auletobius) qinlingensis sp. nov.

(Figs 1, 6-7)

Type material. Holotype ♂: “China, Shaanxi, Qinling mts., Xunyangba (6 km E), 23.v.-13. vi.1998, I.H. Marshal”, (NMPC). Paratype: (1 ♂): the same data, (RDP).

Description. Body black, with thin light semierect setae. Elytra (without stain near scutellum and suture), scapus and funicle of antennae, prolegs yellow-brown, meso-, metalegs and abdomen brown.

Male. Rostrum long, 6.3-7.5 times longer than width, 1.19-1.32 times longer than pronotum, almost straight, weakly widened to apex, almost smooth. Antennae located on the basis of rostrum. Eyes large, strongly convex. Frons wide, convex, rarely largely punctate. Temples straight, short.

Antennae long, reaching humeri. Scapus and 1st segment of funicle oval. 2nd - 4th segments elongated narrow. 2nd segment longer than 1st segment. 3rd segment shorter than 2nd segment. 4th segment longer than 3rd segment. 5th-7th segments elongated-trapezoid, approximately equal in length. 5th segment shorter than 4th segment. Clava wide, almost compact, pointed, much shorter than funicle. 1st and 2nd segments almost square. 3rd segment tear-shaped, little bit shorter than previous segments combined.

Pronotum almost campaniform, almost as long as wide, with weakly rounded sides, weakly narrowed to the basis and apex. Disk convex, largely and densely punctate. Greatest width before the middle. Scutellum trapezoid.

Elytra almost rectangular, elongated, 1.29-1.31 times longer than width. Greatest width behind the middle. Humeri weakly smoothed. Striae reduced. Points large and deep. Intervals wide, flat.

Thorax small and sparsely punctate. Metepisternum narrow.

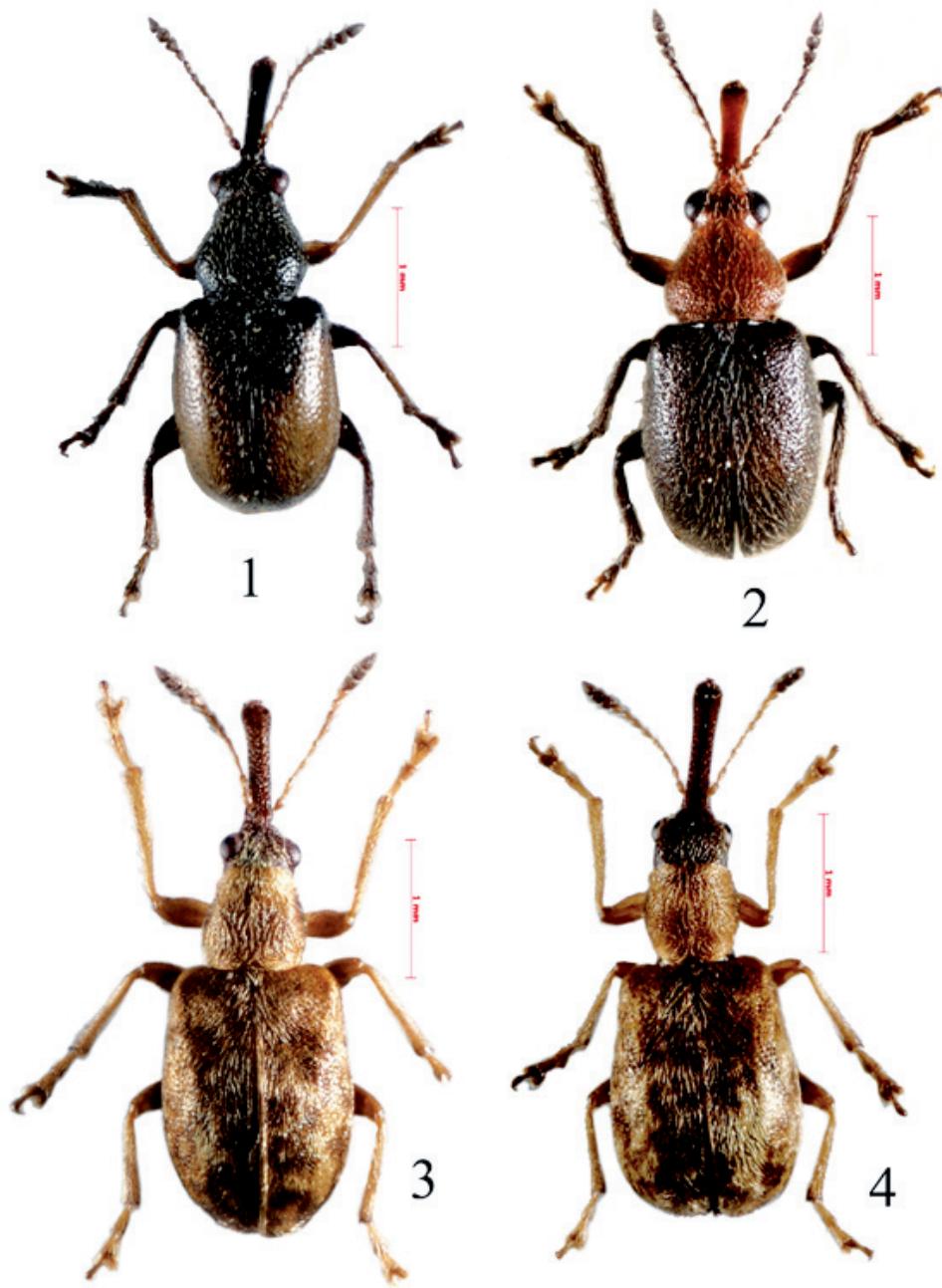
Abdomen convex, small punctate. 1st and 2nd ventrites wide, of approximately equal length. 3rd and 4th ventrites narrower, narrower than 2nd ventrite. 5th ventrite narrow, hardly narrower than 4th ventrite. Pygidium convex, punctate.

Legs long. Femora widened. Tibiae almost straight, weakly widened to apex. Protibiae narrow and long. Tarsi long, weakly flattened. 1st segment elongated. 2nd segment wide-triangular. 3rd segment bilobed. Clausal segment elongated. Claws with long teeth.

Length of body: 2.4-2.5 mm.

Female. Unknown.

Differential diagnosis. The new species *Auletobius qinlingensis* sp. nov. is similar to *Auletobius emeishanicus* Legalov, 2007 from Sichuan but differs by the longer rostrum, denser pronotum punctuation, narrow tarsi, other colouring of the body and the armament of the endophallus.



Figs 1-4. *Auletobius* spp.: 1- *A. qinlingensis* sp. nov. (habitus, male, dorsal view, holotype), 2- *A. dundai* sp. nov. (habitus, male, dorsal view, holotype), 3- *A. jizushannsis* sp. nov. (habitus, male, dorsal view, paratype), 4- *A. jizushannsis* sp. nov. (habitus, female, dorsal view, paratype).



Figs 5-10. Aedeagus of *Auletobius* spp.: 5- *A. qinlingensis* sp. nov. (dorsal view, holotype), 6- *A. qinlingensis* sp. nov. (lateral view, holotype), 7- *A. jizushannsis* sp. nov. (dorsal view, holotype), 8- *A. jizushannsis* sp. n. (lateral view, holotype), 9 - *A. dundai* sp. nov. (dorsal view, holotype), 10- *A. dundai* sp. nov. (lateral view, holotype).

Distribution. Known from the type locality only.

Etymology. The name is formed from the location “Qinling” - “qinlingensis”.

***Auletobius (Auletobius) jizushannsis* sp. nov.**
(Figs 3-4, 8-9)

Type material. Holotype ♂ (NMPC): “China, Yunnan prov., Jizushan, S slope, 1600-2300 m, 23.vii.1995, Bolm”. Paratypes: (3 ♂♂, 6 ♀♀): the same data as holotype, (RDP, SZMN).

Description. Body red-brown, with thin light semierect setae. Head, rostrum, clava of antennae and bottom brown. Pronotum and elytra with indistinct darkish stains.

Male. Rostrum long, 6.0 times longer than width, 1.2-1.31 times longer than pronotum, almost straight, weakly widened to apex, small and densely punctate, almost smooth at apex, longitudinal wrinkles at place of antennal attachment. Antennae located on the basis of the rostrum. Eyes not large, convex. Frons wide, convex, densely rugose-punctate. Temples straight lines, weakly elongated.

Antennae long, reaching humeri. Scapus and 1st segment of funicle oval. 1st segment longer than scapus. 2nd - 4th segments elongated narrow. 2nd segment longer than 1st segment. 3rd segment shorter than 2nd segment. 4th segment shorter than 3rd segment. 5th segment oval, shorter than 4th segment. 6th and 7th segments trapezoid. 7th segment shorter than 6th segment. Clava wide, almost compact, pointed, shorter than funicle. 1st and 2nd segments short, weakly transversal. 3rd segment tear-shaped, shorter than previous segments combined.

Pronotum almost campaniform, almost as long as wide, with weakly rounded sides, weakly narrowed to the basis and apex. Disk convex, densely punctate. Greatest width at middle. Scutellum trapezoid.

Elytra almost black-ovoid, elongated, 1.31-1.4 times longer than width. Greatest width behind the middle. Humeri weakly smoothed. Striae reduced. Points dense. Intervals flat.

Thorax small, punctate. Metepisternum narrow.

Abdomen convex, small, punctate. 1st and 2nd ventrites wide, approximately equal in length. 3rd and 4th ventrites narrower, narrower than 2nd ventrite. 5th ventrite narrow, narrower than 4th ventrite. Pygidium convex, punctate.

Legs long. Femora widened. Tibiae almost straight, weakly widened to apex. Protibiae narrow and long. Tarsi long. 1st segment elongated. 2nd segment wide-triangular, weakly flattened. 3rd segment bilobed. Claval segment elongated. Claws with long teeth.

Length of body: 2.8-3.1 mm.

Female. Rostrum longer, 6.57-7.08 times longer than width, 1.48 times longer than pronotum. Pronotum of equal or nearly equal in length and width. Sides of pronotum slightly rounded. Elytra 1.27-1.37 times longer than width. Abdomen stronger convex.

Length of body: 2.8-3.2 mm.

Differential diagnosis. The new species *Auletobius jizushannsis* sp. nov. is similar to *Auletobius ruber* Legalov, 2007 from Yunnan but differs by the larger sizes, narrower body, dense light setae, other colouring of the body, narrower pronotum, dense punctuation and the armament of the endophallus.

Distribution. Known from the type locality only.

Etymology. The name is formed from the location “Jizushan” - “jizushannsis”.

Auletobius (Auletobius) dundai sp. nov.
(Figs 4, 9-10)

Type material. Holotype (♂): “S Vietnam, 14 km SW of Bao Lac, 16-29.V.1994, L. Dembicky”, (NMPC).

Description. Body black-brown, light semierect setae. Head, rostrum, antennae (without clava), pronotum, scutellum, prothorax, prolegs, 3rd segment of meso- and metatarsi yellow-brown.

Male. Rostrum long, 5.67 times longer than width, hardly longer than pronotum, almost straight, weakly widened to apex, small and sparsely punctate. Antennae located on the basis of the rostrum. Eyes large, strongly convex. Frons wide, strongly convex, with middle striae, dense and largely punctate. Temples straight lines, weakly elongated.

Antennae long, reaching humeri. Scapus and 1st segment of funicle elongated-oval. Scapus wider than 1st segment. 2nd - 5th segments elongate, narrow. 2nd-4th segments approximately equal in length. 5th segment much shorter than 4th segment. 6th and 7th segments trapezoid. Clava wide, almost compact, pointed, shorter than funicle. 1st and 2nd segments short, almost square. 3rd segment tear-shaped, little bit shorter than previous segments combined.

Pronotum almost campaniform, 1.21 times wider than length, with weakly rounded sides, weakly narrowed to the basis and apex. Disk convex, largely and densely punctate. Greatest width behind the middle. Scutellum trapezoid.

Elytra almost rectangular, elongated, 1.33 times longer than width, densely rugose-punctate. Greatest width behind the middle. Humeri weakly smoothed. Striae reduced.

Thorax small and sparsely punctate. Metepisternum narrow.

Abdomen convex, small punctate. 1st and 2nd ventrites wide, approximately equal in length. 3rd and 4th ventrites narrow, narrower than 2nd ventrite. 5th ventrite narrow, narrower than 4th ventrite. Pygidium convex, punctate.

Legs long. Femora widened. Tibiae almost straight, weakly widened to apex. Protibiae narrow and long. Tarsi long, weakly flattened. 1st segment elongated. 2nd segment wide-triangular. 3rd segment bilobed. Clasal segment elongated. Claws with long teeth.

Length of body: 2.6 mm.

Female. Unknown.

Differential diagnosis. The new species *Auletobius dundai* sp. nov. is similar to *Auletobius subbasaloides* Legalov, 2007 from Vietnam but differs by the colouring of the body, shorter and thin rostrum, rarely punctate frons, wide pronotum and the armament of the endophallus.

Distribution. Known from the type locality only.

Etymology. This new species is named in honour of Radek Dunda.

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